BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

BY W. H. SPARKS.

Ring on, ring on, sweet Sabbath bell,
Thy mellow tones I love to hear!
I was a boy when first they fell
In melody upon my ear.
In those dear days, long past and gone,
When sporting here in boyish glee,
The magic of thy Sabbath tone
Awoke emotions deep in me.

Long years have gone, and I have strayed
Out o'er the world, far, far away,
But thy dear tones have found me played,
On every lovely Sabbath day.
When strolling o'er the mighty plains
Spread widely in the unpeopled West,
Each Sabbath morn I've heard thy strains,
Tolling the welcome day of rest.

Upon the rocky mountain's crest,
Where Christian feet have never trod,
In the deep bosom of the West,
I've thought of thee, and worshipped God,
Ring on sweet bell—I've come again
To hear thy cherished call to prayer:—
There's less of pleasure now than pain,
In those dear tones which fill my ear.

Ring on, ring on, sweet bell, ring on—
Once more I've come with whitened head
To hear thee toll:—The sounds are gone,
And ere this Sabbath day has sped
I shall be gone, and may no more
Give ear to thee, sweet Sabbath bell—
Dear church and bell so loved of yore.

GEN. R. B. VANCE.—A correspondent of the Hendersonville *Times*, writing from Zollicoffer, Tenn., thus compliments this brave officer:

I presume most of my readers have learned of the promotion of the most excellent gentleman and officer whose name is found above, to the post of Brigadier General. I am aware this action of the President will entirely meet the approbation of every citizen of North Carolina, who recollects Gen. Vance as a zealous officer, ever assiduous in the discharge of his duties. The people of Western Carolina know Gen. Vance as the gallant and daring, though affable and polite Colonel of the 29th N. C., that won distinguished laurels on the ever memorable field of Murfreesboro'. Gen. Vance, unlike most general officers of the day, is not only a truly devoted and pious christian gentleman, but is an influential advocate of temperance reform. These rare traits of character, with his amiable temper and gentility, have rendered him deservedly popular at home. Not less so in the whole army of Murfreesboro', where his promotion has been greeted with the liveliest satisfaction. It was there in that army, where he distinguished himself by his daring courage, his remarkable coolness in the heat of battle, and his ready skill in the disposition of his troops under fire, all of which contributed not a little to the glory of that field.

Two steamers run the blockade and come into Wilmington last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

By CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES ON SATURDAY next, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m., that valuable building site and lot of ground near the Peace Institute, and opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., containing 1¾ acres, more or less. The improvement consists of the usual out-buildings, viz: Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c., all new and complete.

Will be added to the sale the frame of the building designed to be erected on the lot, (the foundation of which is now laid,) sixty thousand Bricks, Window and Door Frames, Window Blinds, Glazed Sash, Mantle Pieces, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auct'rs.

—ALSO—

A fine BUGGY HORSE, six years old.

April 21-td C. & L. Auct'rs.

LARGE SALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND INST., I WILL SELL—
100 boxes prime Chewing Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.
3000 Cigars.
1 Elegant Rockaway, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
1 good Horse, or more.
1 new Kelsey & Co's Sewing Machine—an excellent article.
1 Feather Bed.

I also expect a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Many other articles will also be sold.

April 21-2t FRANK I. WILSON, Auct'r.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

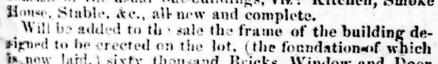
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

April 21-1m A. CREECH,
J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.



DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

April 21-1awtd L. H. DeROSSET, Secretary.

LOST.

AT OR NEAR THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, ON HARGETT Street, a Buckskin POCKET BOOK with a Steel Clasp, containing four $5 bills and other small bills—about $25 in all. The loser is a lady. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office.

April 21-1t*

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE over 45 years of age, for which a high price will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE.

April 14-1w

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863. NO. 140.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all words inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....$1 00 | Two weeks.....$10 00
Two days.....2 00 | One month.....10 00
Three days.....3 00 | Two months.....25 00
Four days.....4 00 | Three months.....30 00
Five days.....4 50 | Six months.....50 00
One week.....5 00 | Twelve months.....75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 14.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 25
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.75
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$1
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3 50
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$4 50
" White Table	$5 50
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 25
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:—

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S StaHings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	H MacRae
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion, T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	G W Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	J D Barry
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	C M Andrews
19		Wm G Robinson	
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	P G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo. E. Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

Nov 27tf- P. THIEMS' STORE, Near Towles.'

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

COLTS REPEATER FOR SALE.

A FINE COLTS' REPEATER FOR SALE. APPLY at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 20-3t

FOR SALE.

SIXTY SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN. Apply to JOHN A. GUION, Esq., Cashier at Company Shops.

April 17-tf

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, WHO IS A MOST EXcellent House Servant, and just seventeen years old. For particulars apply to PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 18-1w

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by

April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by

April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY AT ORANGE FACTORY, ORANGE county, N. C., a competent Wool Carder, Weaver and Dyer. For such a man constant employment and liberal pay will be given. Apply to the Proprietor at the place.

April 18-2w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, OVER FORTY-FIVE, for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 18-2w

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.

April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

March 19-tf PRAIRIE & LACK Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.

March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her department and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.

April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKER
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.

March 17-tf J. P. H. RUSS.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11.	"
Leasburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leasburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

March 18-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Paste—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.

March 24-1w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DESIRING TO BE UNITED IN THE "BONDS OF Matrimony," as the preacher saith—or "take to my bosom a loving spouse," as the poet hath it—or, in plain English, wanting to get a wife, I hereby present an opportunity for "sealed proposals." Any fair maid who feels disposed to second the motion, will please address

April 18-2t* BOX 409, Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1863.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this Department will present them immediately for settlement, and in future parties will present their bills for payment on the delivery of the goods. Bills for services rendered or hire of houses, &c., must be presented on or before the end of each month.

April 14-1w W. W. PEIRCE, Major and Q. M. C. S. Army.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,

Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Barsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.

Jan 14-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.

Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.

March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, which, before the articles are removed, their out before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own work and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transit* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bill to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS

April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanson.

Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.

Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THEO. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.

April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.

April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN COTSWOLD AND FRENCH MERINO cross for sale.

April 13-1aw4w* CHAS. MANLY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.

March 24-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- -	$10 00
" " Six months	- -	5 00
" " Three months	- -	2 50
" " One month	- -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

We must sustain the currency or the cause of the South is lost. This is a fact palpable to every sensible man. The funding of Treasury Notes has withdrawn largely from the volume of the currency and tended to a partial restoration of confidence; and it only remains for Congress to pass a judicious tax-bill and put down speculation and extortion to give full confidence to Confederate scrip. The masses of the people take Confederate money and are willing and anxious to sustain the government and protect its currency, but the Shylocks who feel no other interest in the impending struggle than the enhancement of their own individual wealth, are doing all they can to depreciate and destory it. If leading men who have cotton and provisions to sell refuse to take Confederate money, how can it be sustained? The thing is impossible. The men of wealth, influence and position in the different States, counties and neighborhoods have it in their power to exercise a powerful influence on the currency, and unless they sustain it the currency is gone and with it the cause of the South. There is a great deal said about traitors, treason, disloyal men and all that, but we have no hesitation in saying that the worst men we have in the Confederacy are those miserable creatures who depreciate and refuse to receive Confederate money. That there are such, and many such, there can be no doubt, and we ask all patriotic men to mark them and give their names to the world, for they are by far the worst enemies we have. Just think of it: A soldier who is paid in Confederate money sends it to his family; the family wants provisions and calls on a wealthy neighbor for meal or meat, and on presenting Confederate notes is told they are not taken. The poor, starving, heart-broken wife sets down and writes to her husband that the money he sends will not buy provisions, and that she and her children must starve unless he comes to their assistance. The soldier deserts, is captured, court-martialed and shot. He is shot upon the finding of a court-martial sitting under the authority of the government that issues the notes with which the poor victim's wife could not buy bread to keep herself and children from starving. Now who is the guilty party, in the sight of Heaven, the soldier who deserts, or the miserable scoundrel who refuses to sell his surplus meat or corn for Confederate notes? The answer is plain, but it amounts to nothing. The soldier is shot for trying to keep his family from starving, while the wealthy farmer or speculator who refuses the currency of the government, for the independence of which the soldier has fought, goes unhung.

We know that there are selfish, squeamish creatures that will say that such talk as this is calculated to render the soldier dissatisfied. We know it as well as they do. But it is our business to expose hypocrisy, deception, villainy and treason, and we mean to do it. Whose fault is it that the currency of the Government will not buy meat and bread in sections of the Confederacy. It is not the fault of the soldier, nor of the family of the soldier, nor of the poor masses at home, but of the lords-proprietors, the rich and opulent, the large contractors, and others who, while they helped to raise the whirlwind, have taken good care to save their own precious carcasses from the fury of the storm. Who is it in this county and in the adjoining counties, and throughout the State that refuse Confederate money? Who? Not the poor, for they are glad to get anything in the shape of money. Not the soldier or his family, for they get nothing else. Who then? The answer has already been given, and unless there shall be a speedy change in the conduct of the unpatriotic men who have been engaged in the depreciation of the currency, a storm is inevitable whose fury they will not be able to escape. The name and location of those who refuse Confederate money will be carefully noted, and when forbearence ceases to be a virtue, and the fury of the mob passes the control of the civil authorities, they will reap their reward. And mark it, unless there is a speedy change, the day is not far distant when all these things will come to pass.

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—While the soldiers in Virginia and in Eastern North Carolina write us that they are only allowed one-fourth of a pound of meat a day, there are thousands at home who have immense quantities of meat stored up; and though great war men in the beginning they now refuse to sell a pound of meat or a barrel of corn for Confederate money. These are the real enemies of the country, and though they may have boasted much of their devotion to the cause of the South, their acts prove them to be the blackest hearted traitors among us. The soldiers must be fed and he who refuses to let the government have his surplus for Confederate money, is worse than Lincoln or Seward. We call upon honest men to mark all such.

A COMMON CASE.—A private soldier in Co. H, 19th Regiment N. C. T., (Cavalry,) writes us a letter with a request to publish, complaining that a vacancy having occurred in the company, the claims of the men who had served faithfully two years were overlooked and a nephew of the Captain, who had run twice for office in his own company and been defeated, was appointed Junior Second Lieutenant of the company. We have no doubt but these facts are as stated, and that the "nephew of my uncle" is, as our correspondent asserts, thoroughly unfit for the position to which he has been appointed, but these things are occurring every day, and neither the private soldier or the newspapers can help it. The "next of kin" of the favored ones are to be taken care of regardless of the rights of soldiers or even the salvation of the country. A certain class of men went into this war with no intention of ever carrying a musket, and the government in refusing the soldiers the right to elect their own company officers and claiming instead the right to appoint, is playing into the hands of this class. We know many men in the service as commissioned officers who have not the brains to learn to drill a squad of six men in twelve months, but favoritism appointed them to command.

No good could be accomplished by publishing our friend's letter.

Gen. Hill.

Criticism is sometimes too severe and the uninformed rabble is sometimes too censorious. Gen Hill has flaunted his flag in sight of the enemy at Newbern and Washington—has compelled the enemy at both places to take to their gunboats and cower before his advancing columns. He has gone right under the gunboats of the enemy at both places, and riddled them with his field pieces, disabling them in more than one instance; and where they have dared to accept battle out of the range of their gunboats, he has hurled them back, demoralized, discomfitted and defeated. Washington has not been taken, nor was Newbern, and possibly neither of them will be while the war lasts, but then we had much rather fight the enemy in sight of their gunboats than at the Railroad bridge in sight of Goldsboro'.

With all respect to street corner and lamp post Generals, we do not think that the reputation which Gen. Hill has made by hard fighting, should be impaired by the idle gossip of non-combattants.

Recently we have suffered much in spirit on account of our friends in Richmond, but upon an examination of the facts we find they are doing much better than we are here. A friend just from there tells us that he saw fine beef selling at 20 cents a pound and shad at $3 a pair. Here we pay 60 cents for beef and $5 a pair for shad. People who want to live cheap must go to Richmond.

Mr. Clinton, the gentlemanly chief of the Telegraph Office in this City, will accept our thanks for many acts of kindness. We regretted very much to part with his predecessor, our old friend Dulin, but we could not wish to have had a more courteous, accommodating and obliging gentleman than Mr. Clinton to succeed him.

E. S. McCullers, Esq., has left a lot of seed at this office for Camp Holmes. We will here state that any seeds left at the *Progress Office* for Camp Holmes will be promptly forwarded.

Yankees in Motion--Gen. Hill Fallen Back.

KINSTON, N. C., April 18, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—The Yankees rallied last night and they and our forces had a skirmish late at night. Reports have just reached here that the Yankees have landed some fourteen or fifteen thousand men on the North side of the river at Street's Ferry; whether for this place or Washington is not known. A courier has just arrived here from Washington and says that Gen. Hill has not fallen back from Washington, but still holds his position. This news is correct and you may rely on it. I shall write to you every day as long as the excitement lasts, and shall keep you correctly posted if possible. CITIZEN.

LATER.—April 18—7 p. m.—I have just learned that Gen. Hill has fallen back from Washington to Greenville. C.

CROP PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* of Friday says:

The news of the growing crops, from all parts of the State, is most gratifying. Every grain of wheat that could be bought was seeded, and though the area in cultivation may be less than in ordinary years, the yield promises to be most abundant. The winter and spring, alike, have been most favorable, and the crop is growing off finely. The same may be said of oats, which, in the southern section of the State, is beginning to head out finely and with great promise. But little cotton is planted anywhere, so far as we were able to learn in a recent tour over a good portion of the State. The planters are alive to the patriotic considerations that should govern them in this matter, are putting in very small crops, or none at all, as we found in many cases, and devoting their plantations to the production of grain. Even the unpatriotic have doubts about the destiny of cotton, many believing that the entire staple will yet have to be taken up by the government in order to regulate its finances at home and abroad and conduct the war to a successful issue. For this reason, they too eschew the staple and have gone largely into the culture of grain.

The corn crop will be the largest ever planted in the State, and with an ordinary yield the army and people will be placed beyond the reach of want, should the other States follow the example of Georgia. Much of it is up and growing off finely, whilst the season has become more settled and favorable.

The fruit crops, throughout the State, except in low and damp localities which were affected by the late frosts, promise an abundant yield.

On the whole we have reason, as a people, for profound gratitude to a kind Providence who has not only smiled on our arms, but given us an earnest of both plenty and peace.

TROPHIES.—Several flags, as we learn from the *Mercury*, were taken from the Keokuk—indicating that the sinking of the vessel was unexpectedly early.

The *Mercury* has been presented with an iron grating for covering the hatch-way of the turrets. It is a very massive affair, and is a fair specimen of the covering and interior work of the famous turrets. The walls are formed of this kind of work, covered by eight more plates of half-inch iron. In the sides the spaces left vacant between the bars put on edge, are filled in with wood. From the appearance of the boat, the ten-inch Columbiad shot did more damage than the seven-inch rifle shot, although both passed clear through. Several of the shots, which only dented the iron, have so warped the plates, which are two feet four inches in width, that the water now flows in and out through the apertures. The bolts are knocked off by the shot in every direction.

The *Courier* has been presented with the whistle.

From Newbern.

We have seen a letter from Newbern of a recent date from which we make some extracts. We know the letter to be from an intelligent and reliable source. It was addressed to a friend of the writer's outside the lines.

NEWBERN, April, 1863.

You have no idea what we have to bear. It was bad before you left here, but it is worse now and getting worse all the time. We are watched closely. Oh ——, you don't know how disappointed we were the other day when our friends came down. We were so sure they were going to attack the town. I would rather see it in ashes than as it is. Freedom seemed so near our hearts bounded with joy. Our flag could be seen, and even our dear friends—I say dear, for the meanest man in our army feels dear if he has a Southern heart. —— went up on the house to look at them. But they left as again in the hands of those who are rejoicing over our disappointment.

There is no news, only it is reported they are fighting at Washington. I hope the "rebels" will give them fits.

Joy, (Editor of the bogus *Progress*,) was under arrest for some time after the expedition to Hyde county. As soon as he was released he resigned, and is going home. A man by the name of Parsons has charge of the *Progress* office, but they have not published the paper for some time, and I guess they will not publish it again. Did you hear of that Hyde expedition? If you did not, let the world know it. The Buffaloes, or N. C. Volunteers, knocked in the head and bayonetted all of our wounded men they found. They took an old man, seventy years old, from his house and dressed him in woman's clothes, and brought him here, and put a board on his back with these words on it—"*a guerilla caught in woman's clothes*"—and marched him through town, notwithstanding he had taken the oath of allegiance, and had a "protection" from "Governor" Stanly. But worse still. They took one of our Lieutenants prisoner, and at midnight they took him out and tied his hands behind him, and tied his feet up to his hands and then wrote a note and put it in his mouth, and stuffed his mouth so full of cotton that blood and water ran from his eyes and nose, and then three negroes threw him overboard. *This is a fact.* Some say the Lieutenant's name was Sanders. Is it not enough to make one's blood run cold to think of this, and yet the half has not been told of dark deeds done at midnight hours.

There is great dissatisfaction among the troops. Two of the soldiers have shot themselves and one hung himself in less than four weeks because they could not get discharged from the army, and some of them swear they will not fight for the nigger. By the way, they are putting their colored brethren through. They make them work with the ball and chain to their feet, and the jail is full of men and women all the time. Yet we citizens dare not insult one of them.

A rumor has just got out that our forces have taken Washington and all the troops there. If it is so, and I hope it is, they have taken all *our protection* from here. Foster and the most of his forces were there. Gen. Spinola and his brigade started down to reinforce Foster, but they were too late.—They have not returned yet. Gen. Wessel has a small force over the river. I do not think they have six thousand here altogether.

Old Messenger, an old hog, has gone North; the 25th has gone to Plymouth, and the 23d are at Hilton Head in irons for rebelling.

Stanly has resigned and is going home. Tull has resigned and is going to California to live. Curtz is Captain of the police in Boston. Old Wilson is Captain of a company of colored *gentmen*. He has three hundred volunteers. Foster is opposed to that business—I mean to negro volunteers. We have several negro schools in Newbern—quite an improvement to society.

There are not many gunboats here, and what there are are not much, for the *rebs'* balls played the mischief with the old *Hunchback* on the 14th inst. She had to come ashore in double quick. One shell went throught the bottom of a vessel they had guns on and stopped in the hold. If it had bursted it would have blown them out of the water. There were two other vessels damaged and *somebody was hurt* in Fort Anderson on the North side of Neuse.

The *Yanks* are fighting among themselves in Ohio, and New Jersey and New York are in a state of rebellion. Burnside has gone to Cincinnati.

We can get nothing to do and I tell you times are hard here.

The Yanks say the *rebels* are coming. I hope so, for I love to hear their guns. I forgot to mention Gen. Prince. He is now a Major General, and I think he is the only General here now except Gen. Wessel. Foster has sent for reinforcements and the guard regiment has marching orders. They sent off 700 negroes yesterday, they said to go to Washington City for teamsters, so they can put the soldiers detached for that purpose back in the regiments.

P. S.—They are going to send all of our officers they have prisoners to Fort Lafayette.

Gen. Parmer has just arrived.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. D. H. HILL AND THE BOGUS GOVERNOR STANLY.

The New York *Herald* of a late date publishes a correspondence between Gen. Hill and Edward Stanly with the following heading:

"ON, STANLY, ON!"

Spicy Correspondence between a Rebel Major General and a Union Military Governor.

MAJOR GEN. HILL TO GOV. STANLY

His Excellency E. Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina:

SIR—A letter from you to Major General French has been referred to me as his successor. It was with deep mortification and pain I perceived that a son of the proud and honored house of Stanly should so far forget his noble lineage as to descend to low abuse of his own people for the sake of pleasing his Yankee masters. It is true that some houses were burnt in Plymouth by Confederate troops. It is alleged that it was done to oust some Yankee thieves and marauders who had taken shelter in them. I hope that this is so, and that the act was not one of wanton wickedness. It is plain, however, that if the Yankee scoundrels had been at home attending to their own business, Plymouth would not have been disturbed. The burden of the sin rests therefore, upon the brutal invaders of a peaceful and peace-loving people.

May I not hope that your Excellency, the Military Governor of North Carolina, having rebuked Confederate atrocities, will devote a portion of your valuable time to the excesses of the infernal Yankees. In the gubernatorial peregrinations of your Excellency from Currituck to Cherokee—the seaboard to the mountains—you must have been struck with the remarkable fact that there are more houses burnt in a few eastern counties than in all the rest of the great State over which your Excellency presides.

It is observable that the counties so desolated are those in which the Yankee friends of your Excellency have been able to penetrate. Your Yankee master, Foster, is accustomed to make raids whenever he learns that his forces exceed the Confederates five to one. Your Excellency is well aware that the path of this murderer and freebooter has ever been marked by the glare of burning churches, schoolhouses, private residences, barns, stables, fences, &c., &c. Your Excellency may have some influence with these brigands, and a gentle hint to them that this may not be the best way of restoring the Union would doubtless meet with their respectful attention.

North Carolina is peculiarly happy to have two Governors in this sad crisis. Her civil Governor at Raleigh has often bared his bosom to the deadly bullet in defence of his native State. Her military Governor has not thought it prudent to expose his gubernatorial person in battle. It is to be hoped, however, that when he has organized his negro brigade, his Excellency, the military Governor, will (having laid in an abundant supply of ottar of roses and eau de cologne) put himself at its head, and strike for his own, his native land.

The parallel between Governors suggests another between Generals. There was a Yankee general named Arnold, who turned tory. There was a Southern general named Washington, who was a rebel. The British honored the rebel and despised the tory. North Carolina has a civil Governor and military Governor—a rebel and a tory. Mean as the Yankees are, they respect the former and loathe the latter.

In conclusion, permit me to assure your Excellency that, with the distinguished consideration due to your exalted position, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Major General, Confederate States Army.

GOV. STANLY TO MAJ. GEN. HILL.

NEWBERN, N. C. March 27, 1863.

To Major General Hill, C. S. A. Goldsboro'.

SIR—By flag of truce last night, I received a communication from you of the 24th inst., full of insolent falsehood and blackguard abuse.

To those who know anything of the peculiar traits of your character, it will be amusing to learn that you were capable of feeling "mortification and pain" because of any unfortunate conduct of a North Carolinian.

You say I have descended to low abuse of my own people. I do not know what the abuse to which you have reference, can be, unless it was when I characterized as "cowardly incendiaries" the men under the command of General French, who burned the town of Plymouth.

I did condemn, and do condemn as "cowardly incendiaries" the perpetrators of that diabolical outrage; but I have never believed they were citizens of North Carolina. It was evidently a premeditated attempt to destroy the whole town. The houses of widows, of Union men and of Secessionists, who had been protected by the troops of the United States, were indiscriminately burned, without regard to the entreaties and tears of their wives and daughters. Gen. French only admitted the firing of one house. You now admit that some houses were burned in Plymouth by "Confederate troops." But unfortunately—if to be convicted of falsehood can be a misfortune to a general in the "Confederate States Army"—while you confess his sin, you from the force of irresistable habits, are guilty of the same infirmity. You say "It is alleged it was done to oust some Yankee thieves and marauders." What I have stated above of the character of the persons residing in the houses is a sufficient refutation of this.

I am happy to know that you and I differ in opinion as to those upon whom the burden of this sin rests. If the Union forces were "brutal invaders," I see no excuse for your burning the towns of those peaceful citizens whom you profess you came to save.

If it will afford you pleasure, you may know that I have omitted no opportunity of rebuking any "atrocities" committed by troops of the United States in which I have been sustained by the gallant general upon whom you so unworthily endeavor to cast reproach.

As far as my observation extends, I know of but two attempts in North Carolina to destroy towns by burning—both these were made by men of your political school. I refer to the attempt to destroy Newbern and to the burning of Plymouth.

You are pleased, in the mean malignitity of your nature, to make comparison of the civil and military Governor of North Carolina, in the hope of wounding my feelings. How little you know of the feelings and character of the gentleman whom you would assail.

I feel a just and proper pride for the good conduct of any true son of North Carolina, even when engaged in a bad cause. The gallant gentleman to whom you refer—as little honored by your praise as I am injured by your sneers—was honored by my "own people"—North Carolinians—for his lifelong devotion to the Union and his often expressed detestation of secession villains—your associates in treason. He was justly endeared to his own people, because of his eloquent denunciation of the fiendish traitors, like yourself, who were trying for years to plunge his country in civil war. In an hour of excitement, believing his State was about to be invaded, he drew his sword in her defence. I honor his patriotism, while I mourn his error. He will I trust, continue to merit public gratitude by resisting the tyranny of the destructives who hate and slander him. He will live to regret he ever did anything to call forth your praise. Those who know you both know you are not worthy to unlatch his shoestring. He was not indebted to you or your friends for his present position, notwithstanding his gallantry, his breast was exposed to all the bullets of your calumny.

You "bite a file," viper, when you speak of my organizing a "negro brigade." In this respect, even from secessionists, my conduct is unassailable.

But truth demands I should declare that if I were compelled to choose between fighting with such secessionists and town burners as you are, attempting to destroy the government, and with "a negro brigade" to prevent its destruction, I should prefer the negro brigade. Under no circumstances could I submit to the degredation of an association with men who would serve under such a man as D. H. Hill,

Your allusion to Arnold is beneath contempt, and only reveals the deep malignity which you have had towards me. Though bound to my native land with "hooks of steel," my adopted hope is California. My loyalty to her is not impeached. My duty to her is undeniable. Her determination in the present crisis is not doubted. I hardly think even one of your mad predjudices against the "infernal Yankees," in a sober moment, would condemn as a traitor him who was faithful in his allegiance to his home, whether that home was California, Louisiana or Vermont.

But the height of hypocritical audacity is reached when you, though rather tamely, endeavor to speak respectfully of the "Southern General Washington." In your estimation his only title to public honor was that he was called a rebel, and that he was "honored by the British," and therefore honored by D. H. Hill, "Major General, Confederate States Army!"

The monomaniac of secession, D. H. Hill, at last speaks respectfully of Washington! "Therefore it became a proverb, is Saul also among the prophets?" Washington's Farewell Address has always been regarded by all of the "proud and honored house of Stanly" as entitled to veneration next to that due to Holy Writ. They were taught to treat with scorn rebel hypocrites like you, whose malignant efforts for years past have been directed in poisoning the minds of your countrymen, and encouraging them to hate their Northern brethren; encouraging them to smile benignantly upon all efforts to alienate one portion of our country from another. Is it not reaching the pinnacle of hyprocritical audacity for you to "damn with faint praise" the memory of Washington?

You are not mistaken, sir, in one thing. I am a little proud. I do not claim to be of "noble lineage." That is the cant of the would be lords of the South Carolina school, that I despise. But I am descended of honest, patriotic people, whose blood and fortunes in the Revolution were poured out to secure the blessings of the Union that you, with felon hand, would destroy.

I well understand the cause of your malignity. More than a quarter of a century ago, I denounced in my first campaign, politicians like you, as those who would "rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." My observation in public life has justified me in this opinion. I am "proud" to know I have been despised and hated by them as I am by you.

You come from a people that for many years have sneered at North Carolina as "the Rip Van Winkle of the South." You are one of the "witlings and scorners" reprobated by one great and good for so doing. You have been one of those who loved to revile her, until, by devilish stratagem, you involved her in war; and when, by her gallant men, she saved you from the halter, you have condescended to "honor" her. Even now after all her sacrifices and suffering, she is reviled by one of your secession curs in office in Richmond, as a "nest of damned traitors."

You and I, sir, move in different spheres. I have followed the teachings of Washington, and the Yankees Hamilton, Adams and Webster. You have followed those of the "Catalines of the historian and the Captain Bobadils of the poet."

I feel honored to know that in my mission of peace I have done something to mitigate the horrors of war; and though no call of duty has required me to "bare my bosom to bullets," yet upon occasions, not exempt from danger, I have defied the utmost malice of the evil men whose pernicious doctrines have brought the dreadful calamities of civil war on our land, I have something to be "proud" of—a consciousness of sincere efforts, at least, to save my country, and that, while I deserve the respect of honest patriots, I have provoked the ridiculous enmity of such creatures as D. H. Hill.

You are supposed, General, to command the "Department of Pamlico," or the whole of Eastern North Carolina. Can you not condescend to pay me a visit? Come and see what inestimable blessings your peaceful cession had conferred on the peace-loving people of North Carolina. Come! behold the scenes of your great military exploits.

A little more than a year ago you came to defend and protect North Carolina. You had possession of Roanoke Island, Fort Macon, Newbern, Washington and Hatteras. How are they now?

In the Falstaff imagination of your secession friends every soldier under Gen. Foster was transformed into five; the sea-coast is abandoned, and you are eating out the substance of "my people" in the interior.

Come, look at the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimmans, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde. Think of this immense and rich territory—of their bright fields; how their valleys laughed with corn and wheat before your arrival; and now behold them under the advice and rule of your demon associates, almost covered with blood and ashes.

Pardon me for giving you a word of advice—the last from me—as I leave immediately for my distant home. You have committed a great crime in your part in this horrid war. You commenced with perjury, and are trying to sustain yourself with impudence and falsehood. As a State rights village politician you are simply ridiculous. Do not attempt, like the frog in the fable, to swell to the size of the ox, by parading your insolence under the name of a "Major General in the Confederate States Army." You will soon be, in the eyes of all sensible people, utterly contemptible. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD STANLY.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 20.—The House passed the Confederate Tax Bill to-day, previously passed by the Senate. The first section levies a tax of eight per cent. upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines, liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice, and other agricultural products now or owned on the first of July next, not necessary for family consumption, the growth or production of any preceding year, and on all monies on hand or on deposit on the first of July, and on the value of all credits not employed in business named therein, and an *ad valorem* tax on [illegible]

The bill is not materially different from the bill originally passed by the House, except that hotels, taverns and eating houses are to be classified according to their rental, when actual or estimated rent amounts to [illegible] thousand dollars, the tax shall be five hundred dollars. Sections regulating taxes on incomes are substantially the same as those passed by the Senate, except that interest on Confederate bonds or stock is not exempt. The tax on incomes over five hundred, and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, five per cent.; over fifteen hundred, and less than three hundred dollars, five per cent. on the first fifteen hundred, then ten per cent.; over three thousand and less than five thousand, ten per cent.; over five and under ten, twelve and-a-half per cent.; over ten and under fifteen per cent. Section ten imposes a tax of ten per cent. on all profits realized during the past year by purchasers of provisions, forage, shoes, clothes, etc., except those made in due course of regular retail business. The provisions in the Senate bill prescribing tax in kind are retained with few modifications. The act covers nine printed pages.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, April 20.—The Mississippi at Austin has fallen eleven feet below the highest point. Fell twenty inches yesterday. Gun-boats with transports, barges, flats or pontoons, have gone down. Chalmers is marching on Tullahoma with a large force—he is on the north side of Coldwater.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, April 20.—Chalmers gallantly repulsed [illegible] thousand Yankees—cavalry, artillery and infantry—at the Cold Water. The enemy retreated in great haste and confusion. Chalmers is pursuing energetically. The [illegible] are very heavy. Our men behaved well, though many were for the first time under fire. The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss one killed and six wounded.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal* says the Chattanooga *Times* of the 14th has been received. No immediate assumption of hostilities will be made at Charleston.

Burnside has issued an order declairing all persons found in the Federal lines benefitting Confederates shall, on conviction, suffer death. Carrington, at Indianapolis, has issued a similar order. The *Times* says the entire Mississippi squadron has been sent to the Mississippi.

It is reported at Havana that Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Milroy has ordered the arrest of Wilkes. Gov. Curtis has two thousand militia to protect Washington. Four thousand Yankees reported near Hernando.

JACKSON, April 20.—Enemy believed to be advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth.

Yankees Advancing on Pontotoc.

OKALONA, April 20.—Abolition cavalry estimated at 1500 were advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Advance guard reported there last night. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to-day unless the enemy retires.

Convention of Teachers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April [illegible]

A Convention of Teachers is proposed to be held at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th inst., to arrange measures for preparing and issuing school books, as education is of vital interest to the Southern Confederacy. All editors are requested to urge the importance of a full meeting.

SUFFOLK.—We have reason to believe that there was severe fighting at or near Suffolk on Saturday last. Should any particulars be received before going to press it will be found in our telegraphic column.

We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Creed & Litchford, Auctioneers.

A PLEA FOR PAPER MAKERS.—We find the following in an exchange:

Gentlemen: The Revenue bill, now, I believe, before the Senate, proposes to tax manufacturers, (including paper manufacturers,) 28 per cent. on the profits. Their profits are limited by the exemption bill to 30 per cent. This will leave to them a clear profit of about 21 per cent., which is equal to 4 or 5 per cent. in ordinary times. Now I can say for the paper manufacturers of this State, (North Carolina,) that they have labored for absolutely, *no profits*—till the war commenced and have not (with a single exception) made the profit allowed them by the old exemption act, of 75 per cent. on the cost of production. In fact, they did not wish to make it, and have labored to keep the price of paper down so as to realize only moderate profits. The exception alluded to, is of a mill which confines its operations to writing paper. And this mill charges only $16 per ream for a superior letter paper, and $11 for note paper—which sell at double these prices as soon as they come into the hands of those who speculate in paper. If other manufacturers have been extortioners in their charges, it cannot be truly said of paper-makers. The Government has so monopolized the railroad transportation that rags cannot be furnished, and we in North Carolina have been obliged to resort almost exclusively to raw cotton; and this is the only cause of the present high price of printing paper. Paper-makers, at least, do not *deserve punishment*, and have merited an exemption from this onerous tax. They may not complain, but there will not be much paper made in the Confederacy if they are put under the ban of both these laws, which discriminate against them in a manner which cannot be mistaken, nor misunderstood. This law may be deemed a 'premonitory symptom,' at least of future government hostility, and while they may be patriotic enough to continue their operations for the public good, it is rather too much to presume that they will meekly bow their heads and bare their backs to a chastisement, which they think *they* do not deserve. A PAPER-MAKER OF N. C.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The *Mercury* of Friday last says: Reports reached the city yesterday afternoon, through parties from the French steamer Catinet, to the effect that the result of the recent battle of Charleston were far more disastrous to the iron fleet than any account yet published would indicate. Two of the Monitors, it is said, were completely riddled, and can with difficulty be kept afloat. The rest of the turreted monsters were so badly battered and injured as to render it impossible for them to go again into action until they have received repairs, which cannot be obtained at Port Royal. In the meantime, the vessels are in no very secure plight to undertake the voyage to Fortress Monroe. We give these accounts as they reach us, without vouching for their truth.

Official advices from Port Royal report that three Monitors, with a very large fleet of gunboats, transports, &c., could be seen in that harbor.